

THOMAS CLOTWORTHY



Thomas Clotworthy, son of Hugh Clotworthy, was born May 18, 1852

He married Sarah Horner, November 30, 1874, in Salt Lake City. Thirteen children were born to them.

Thomas Clotworthy died August 24, 1905.

The children of Thomas and Sarah Clotworthy follow: Sarah Jane, Janet, Mary

Eliabeth Margaret, William Cole, Lional and Marvis.

Thomas Clotworthy married Sarah Horner on November 30, 1874, in the Salt Lake Temple. There were born to them 13 children: Hugh Thomas, Sarah Jane, Thomas C., William, Janet, Mary Elizabeth, Margaret, Lional, Viola, Melando, Genivive, Marvis, and Jean B.

In the public and political life of our county, Mr. Clotworthy has been an important figure. He was chairman of the board of county commissioners. Before Heber was incorporated as a city, he served two terms on the town board. His ability and influence were also given recognition only a few days before his death, when he was elected a director in the new Mercantile Company that was being organized.

He was a quiet, honest man, energetic and aggressive in any worthy cause. He was a friend at all times to those in distress, yet modest and unassuming in his achievements. His straightforward, honorable course in life won him many friends.

In his early life, Mr. Clotworthy hauled logs, and at one time had a contract to furnish wood for the Ontario Mine at Park City. He also owned and operated a shingle mill for some time, and was thereby able to secure enough means to start in the cattle business. He later invested in sheep, and at the time of his death he was one of the leading sheepmen of our county and state. He also owned and operated a butcher shop, with Jack Hicken as a partner.

Thomas Clotworthy was the victim of a horrible accident. He and his son-in-law, Jack Witt; his nephew, Hugh Jacobs, with other sheepmen of the county, were shipping their sheep to Kansas City. At Tucker, a little station on the Rio Grande Western, the helping engines had been attached to the front and rear ends of the train to help it up the summit. Thomas, with the rest of the party following, started back into the caboose. Through some cause he was thrown from his hold, and the helping engine pushed the caboose over his body, almost severing one leg, fracturing his skull, and inflicting other injuries which later proved fatal.

Clotworthy Shingle Mill

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He died the following afternoon, at the age of 53 years, on August 24, 1905, at Provo, Utah. His body was brought to Heber, Utah, by a special train. The funeral was held on the lawn of their beautiful home.

JEAN CLOTWORTHY

Jean Clotworthy was born March 6, 1854, at Daby Ayrshire, Scotland. While crossing the ocean she became ill and died, and was buried at sea.

MARGARET CLOTWORTHY

Margaret Clotworthy was born November 29, 1855, at Daby Ayrshire, Scotland. She married William McMillan. Two girls were born to them: Jean McMillan and Margaret McMillan.

*Shingle Mill
where?*

The few home-made rugs which she was able to accumulate appeared as gems on the floor of pine boards which were kept scoured with wood ashes, to a gleaming whiteness. The new house, furnished with its home-made carpets and a few pieces of horsehair padded furniture, provided her with a wealth of pride and added immeasurably to the pleasure of her homemaking. All of this, however, was overshadowed by her loving disposition and sweet smile, the kindness and consideration for all with whom she came in contact and her devotion to her family.

She was a talented dancer and it was not unusual when friends gathered at their home, for Bill to tune up his "fiddle" and strike up the lively tune of "The Sailor's Horn Pipe" while she danced the double schottische to the delight of everyone present. She was known to all as a wonderful mother, neighbor, friend and a real pioneer.

ARCHIBALD (ARCHIE) AND ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON BUYS SELLERS



Archibald (Archie) Sellers was born in Johnston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, March 8, 1842. His father, Archibald and his mother, Jane Stevenson Sellers, had four children, James, Mary, Archibald and Jennie. Archie married Elizabeth Huntington Buys on December 14, 1876. Their children include John Jarvie, William Robert, Archibald, George Eddie, James Clark and Hugh Lindsay. Archie died February 18, 1902 and Elizabeth died in 1926. Both are buried in Heber.

Archie worked in the coal mines continuously from the time he was a child of 7 until he reached the age of 23. The life of a miner was by no means to his liking, and as he grew up he became fired with an ambition to go to America. To this end he began

to save his money, and after 16 years in the mines of Scotland, he bade goodbye to his beloved parents and set sail for the United States.

On his arrival in this country the Civil War was blazing. The only work he knew was coal mining, and the mines of Pennsylvania were clamoring for coal miners. With Archie, it was a matter of survival and he had no choice but to return to his old trade. He was not content to stay in Pennsylvania. The urge to go West was strong in him, and one day he set out to realize his dream.

At Rock Springs, Wyoming, it became necessary to replenish his funds and in order to do so he was obliged once again to go back to the mines. This move proved to be a blessing in disguise for it was in the mines at Rock Springs that he met James and Andrew Lindsay whose family was to have a strong influence on his life from that time on.

In the early seventies Archie went to Heber City to make his home with "Grandma" Christine Lindsay Muir. Later on he lived with Robert Lindsay and his wife Sarah Ann Murdoch Lindsay. Although Archie had been a Scotch Presbyterian from childhood, the Lindsays persuaded him to become a Latter-day Saint and in 1875 he joined the Church.

The following year he met Elizabeth Buys at the home of her brother Edward Buys. Archie was strongly attracted to this tall, aristocratic girl and on December 14, 1876, he took her for his wife. Witnesses to the marriage of Archie and Elizabeth were Robert Lindsay and his wife Sarah.

Archie brought a fiancee in Heber for his bride, but after a time he decided to take up farming. He was impressed with the land in Center Creek, particularly in view of the tall sagebrush which grew in that particular area. He had been told that tall sagebrush was an indication of fertile land. For that reason he chose a location up the canyon just below the Thomas place which was covered with sagebrush 6 feet tall and higher.

Although he had had no previous farming experience, Archie set out at once to clear the land with an ox team. Archie was assisted in breaking up the land by Will Richardson and young Jode Thomas. When the land was cleared of sagebrush, Archie rented the ground to farmers, 1/10 of that point it had been all outgo and no income. To some-

what reverse this situation, Archie was a helpful neighbor. Mr. Thomas, contractor with Hawk Eye and Parker's Park Mines at Park City to furnish lanterns, eggs, potatoes, meat and such vegetable necessities, got cabbage for use at the mines, bearing houses.

The Sellers' land proved to be exceptionally fertile and the heavy irrigated acres produced hay, livestock, timothy, and grain in almost unmeasurable quantity.

Archie Sellers was noted in the community for his sparkling wit and his ready response, one of the finest examples of which is illustrated by the following incident. Archie was driving in his wagon to Hill when a local hunter ran up to him shouting excitedly, "Archie, Archie, your wheats are a 'turnit'. Take a look Archie, right, left. And your barley is a 'wheat'!"

Archie had a leading part in the construction of a reservoir near the head of Center Creek which has provided a regular and permanent water supply for irrigating farms on the creek.

Archie, a general teacher and particularly his pupils, had been greatly injured as a result of the coal dust he had breathed so long in the coal mines. He suffered increasingly from this infection, and it finally became impossible for him to continue farming. In 1901 he sold the farm in Center Creek and took his family to Heber. He had only a short time to live for his condition grew steadily worse, and on February 18, 1902 he passed away.

Archie Sellers enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best checker players and one of the keenest wits in the community. But he is best remembered for his high ideals, and his abiding love and concern for his family.

Elizabeth Buys Sellers was known far and wide as "Aunt Lizzie." She was born in Bountiful, Utah, March 12, 1855, the youngest child of Hyrum D. Buys and Elizabeth Huntington Buys. Her parents were natives of New York. In the early thirties they became converts of Joseph Smith and followed him as he moved westward to Nauvoo. Later they are at the place to which in 1850 and settled in Bountiful.

Elizabeth's father died August 28, 1855, only five months after her birth, leaving her mother with a large family to care for. As the children grew they all worked and attended the local public school in the winter.

At a young age, she went to a girls' school in Salt Lake City.

In the meantime her oldest brother Edward Buys had homesteaded a farm on Daniels Creek, then called Bayview in his honor. Elizabeth visited Edward and it was while there she met Archibald Sellers. They fell in love and were married December 14, 1876. Soon they decided to take up a farm on Center Creek where they could be close to the Lindsay families who likewise settled on Center Creek and nearby Lake Creek.

Archie and Elizabeth Sellers were the parents of six boys—John Jarvie, Archie, William Robert, George Eddward, James Clark and Hugh Lindsay. It was practical to give double first names in those days because families were large, and frequently identical first names were given to children in neighboring families. For example, the name "Willie Rob" immediately distinguished William Robert Sellers from numerous other boys in the community named William. Thus, "Little Jim" (Elizabeth), "Jimmy Reed" (Lindsay), Jimmy Clark (Sellers) quickly identified the Jim of a particular family from boys of the same name in other families.

Elizabeth Sellers was helpful and inspiring both to her husband and to her sons. She believed in courtesy among her children. She believed in treating no one better than her own family. The choice food was not served to a visitor unless there was enough for her boys too.

Like many other pioneer women, Elizabeth occasionally had hard and discouraging times, but she was never one to "talk down in the mouth." Her mother had taught her to spend her last cent, if need be, with the acclaim of one who had thousands.

Archie and Lizzie moved to Heber in 1901 where Archie died in 1902. The older boys were away, and the younger boys worked at various jobs such as in the beet fields, helping with haying and assisting their mother in taking care of the vegetable garden.

In 1907 Elizabeth moved to Salt Lake City where she lived the remainder of her life as we wanted her young sons to have the advantage of more schooling than was available in Heber. She passed away in 1926. Elizabeth Sellers will always be remembered by those who know her for her unfailing hospitality, loving-kindness, and for